The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,033.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
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In the Native Bhanagee, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

KETCHEN—May 31, at the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant J. Ketchen, 32nd Regiment N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

	June.		Down.		June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20	Aug.	4
" Kurrachee	5	19	" Fao	20	4
" Gundur	6	20	" Bushire	23	7
" Muscat	9	23	" Linga	25	9
" B. Abbas	11	25	" B. Abbas	27	11
" Linga	12	26	" Muscat	29	13
" Bushire	14	29	July		
" Fao	16	30	" Gundur	1	15
July.			" Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17	1	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	18	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20	" Madras	23
" Galle	21	" Pondicherry	—
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry	25	" Galle	—
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nalgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bepore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 30th.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and thence at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEARD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Uppunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CHINA," Captain T. D. Steward, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 1st proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Now landing, ex Brig *Sea Nymph*, from Port Natal, the finest Cargo of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CARRIAGE HORSES ever landed in Bombay. Sold further particulars apply to DADDY SUNTOOK, near Sonapoor Lane, where they are now on view FOR SALE.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belatree Bungalow.

Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez —1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a large pair of HORSES either Australian or Arab, free from vice, perfectly sound, and well broken in harness. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., No. 4 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, for service on board the Gun Boat "CLYDE," an ENGINEER. Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month. With immediate possession.

House No. 5, at present occupied by Captain Stretton. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Possession on 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 12th May 1868.

N. B. House No. 5 is furnished, and the present tenant is willing to dispose of the Furniture to an incoming tenant at a valuation.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liverpool Cabladevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

SALE OF ASSETS OF THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—On MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1868, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, all the right and title of the above Company in a list of assets, aggregating Rs. 1,28,600, a list of which can be seen on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 30th May, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARCHITECTURE
AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,
Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,
BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do. do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS,
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmets.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S GYGLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
Terms—Cash.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Cuffetts with Tie	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	"	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	"	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	"	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	"	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	"	3
Guyots Web Brace	"	2
The Royal Courier Bag	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	"	2 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	"	14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	"	2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MATTRESSES		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.

STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies, and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine"	12	scenes	Rs 15
"Robert le Diable"	12	"	" 15
"Condrillon"	12	"	" 15
"La Biche au Bois"	12	"	" 15
"La Muette de Portici"	12	"	" 15
"Barbe Bleue"	6	"	" 8
"La Belle Helene"	6	"	" 8
"La Dame Blanche"	6	"	" 8
"Orphie Aux Enfers"	6	"	" 8
"L'Etoile du Nord"	6	"	" 8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for cresta, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

STEPHENS' BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

*** *The best Inks made, and adapted to all purposes; Stephens' Writing Fluid is a good Copying Ink as well.*

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

STATIONERY CABINETS and STATIONERY RACKS.

AIR BEDS, Pillows and Cushions.

WATER PROOF SHEETS, BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HAND BAG.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLER'S BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES.

ALLEN AND TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE SPORTING GUNS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, AND OTHER GAMES.

EWELLERY and PLATED WARE,

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety, MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

*** *Full particular of the above and of the extensive stock of Miscellaneous Articles to be obtained on application for Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Miscellaneous Catalogue just published.*

PICTURE GALLERY.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engravings*, and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

Framing.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat in 1 lb. jars. One ounce of the Extract contains the soluble matter of about two pounds of fresh Meat, free from fat.

PRESERVED MILK.

Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. The Preserved Milk is the best Swiss Milk condensed, it having been evaporated, in vacuo, and nothing added except pure Sugar. It will remain in good condition any length of time in all climates. It is admirably adapted for use on shipboard.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

York Hams. Double Gloster Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon. Stilton Cheese.
Brunswick Sausages. Cheshire Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

COCOA NIBS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA..... at Rs 36 per doz
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at " 24 "
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—Just received, NEW MUSIC, comprising BALLADS, DUETS, SONGS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS—
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS'
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3;—a fresh supply just to hand.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION (commencing 1st June 1868) will be held at 11 o'clock A.M. every MONDAY and THURSDAY in the Coal Depot Yard, Colaba Causeway, for the sale of unappropriated Government STORES (returned from Abyssinia), consisting of Gram, Flour, Ghee, Sugar, Tea, Tanks iron, Hay in bales, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed within 24 hours, after which any remaining on the premises will be resold at the risk and cost of the original purchaser.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Abyssinian Branch, Coal Depot, 28th May 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM CARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the 9th day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chéf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of flavor the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their private pattern made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expresely for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Mil

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1790½ per sh.
1,045,260	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	9 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Bk.	18½ per share
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	Madras Bank ..	65 per cent
600,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
	100	250	.....	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	15 Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	133	....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	2,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co ..	500 per share
1,200,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	730 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.. ..	145 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co..	730 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,110

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
280,000	2,500	2,500	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ..	430 per share
300,000	3,000	3,300	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1d 15/16d. to 1s. 0d.
Do. Oredits ..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
China	60 days' sight	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 per ce
Mercantile Bills ..	..	do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	91½
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	103½
Ditto per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	113½
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	113
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes ..	10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	" 225
Carolus ..	" 220
Mexican Dollars ..	" 220
German Crowns ..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	" 228
Par Silver ..	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY.
Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee } Akola .. }	New ..	..	240 to 245
Broach ..	.. ..	..	248 to 250
Dhollera .. } Bhownuggur .. }	.. ..	..	248 to 250
Verraul ..	.. ..	..	230 to 238
Vingorla ..	.. ..	..	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	220 to 223
Khandeish .. } Barsee .. }	.. ..	..	225 to 230
Ready Sales ..	.. ..	775 Candies.	
For delivery ..	.. ..	1,175 "	
Market dull.			

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Boothby, Lieut. Colonel, R. A., on duty. to Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Vet. Surgeon, R. A., on duty to Ahmedabad.
Gardiner, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N.I., on medical certificate, to Ahmedabad.
Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th May, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for May, 1868 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Monday, the 1st, General and Garrison Staff.
On Tuesday, the 2nd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Friday, the 5th, payments of remittances to Bombay from Officers and Establishment in Abyssinia.
On Monday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion.
On Wednesday, the 10th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Friday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Saturday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium N. L. I.
On Monday, the 15th, Depôt of H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I.
On Thursday, the 18th, Ordnance Department N. L. I. Department.
On Friday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Saturday, the 20th, Byculla School.
No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.
No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th May, 1868.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place Monday next, the 1st proximo.

The Muster of Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Master Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison on Monday next, the 1st proximo, at sunrise.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	.....	£70s. 0d. to£7 10
To China ..	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 30	Pargna	England	London, Jan. 8.
	Queen of India	Hill	Annesley Bay. May 2.
	Admiral de Winter	Dill	London, Jan. 23.
	Good Success	Fladsrud	Annesley Bay.
	George A. Hoit	Hayward	Liverpool, Dec. 26.
	Theodore Knoop	Lakey	Liverpool, Nov. 13.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Mussendon, May 24.
	Castle Eden	Gordon	Annesley Bay.
	British Admiral	Murray	London, Jan. 31.
	Delhi (s)	White	Suez, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 30	Rowena	Bilton	Havre.
	West Indian	Picot	Liverpool.
	Nor	Rock	Moulmain.
	Punch Empire	Clark	Liverpool.
	Maggie Lander	Thomas	Liverpool.
	Aggie M.	Boyd	Pondicherry.
	Alfred Shore	Cubis	Moulmein.
	Brimenade	Webster	Liverpool.
	Summer Cloud	Watson	Colombo.
	Shaftesbury (s)	Aitkin	Hongkong.
	Dover Family	Nissen	Penang.
	Sucentiar	Babot	Liverpool.
	Robert Ritson	Bassels	Liverpool.
	Weatherfield	Morris	Liverpool.
	John Rennie	Nicholson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—
Cuerra Lima, Lamont, to Liverpool.
Scharnhorst, Hallmann, to Falmouth.
Philosopher, Ross, to Liverpool.
Siberia, Sunda, Liverpool.
C. N., Salmon, to Calcutta.
Ino Bryniol, Dowdall, to Falmouth.
Miss Kibanee, to Calcutta, began to load on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

BOMBAY MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Delhi, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 2nd, at the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed in the addition to the postage Registered letters will be received till 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, Ripon, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for Galle will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 6 P.M. Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous evening.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

.....	12	October	3
.....	20	November	30
.....	7	December	27
.....	4	.....	25

Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with the Mails to Galle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, for DISTRIBUTION, by the undersigned.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 20th May 1868.

TO BE LET, (from 1st July 1868), the UPPER ROOMS of the HOUSE No. 4, in Forbes Street, Fort, now in the occupation of MR. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

THE Ship "THEODOR KNOOP," having arrived from Birkenhead, is ready to discharge her Cargo of Coal. Consignees are therefore requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Cargo will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
KNOOP & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Theodor Knoop*.
Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain DILL, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain DILL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.
Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "BRITISH ADMIRAL," MURRAY, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents Ship *British Admiral*.
Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right to CUT GRASS and TAKE THE FRUITS of MANGOES and other TREES on a piece of Government GROUND situated at MATOONGA, during the term of three years, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this Office on WEDNESDAY the 17th June, 1868 at 1 P.M.
Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Collector's Office.
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 30th May 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea: or, Observations in Natural History during a voyage to China, Formosa, Borneo, Singapore, &c. in 1866-7; by C. Collingwood, M. A. ..... Rs. 12 0
The Ocean World: a Descriptive History of the Sea and its Living Inhabitants; by Louis Figuier, with 427 engravings 15 0
God in History: or, the Progress of Man's Faith in the Moral Order of the World; by C. C. J. Baron Bunsen, translated by Susanna Winkworth, 2 vols. 22 8
Swiss Scenery—a series of 30 Photographs; by S. Thompson, with descriptive text—Quarto 31 8
Racing and Chasing—a series of Fifty Drawings; by "Phiz" 7 8
Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1868—*America*..... 5 12
Sermons preached at Brighton; by the Rev. F. W. Robertson, First and Second Series, *each* 3 12
Narrative of a Journey from Heran to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh during the late Russian Invasion of Khiva, with an account of the Court of Khiva, &c.; by Captain J. Abbott, 2 volumes, 8vo..... 12 0
Treatise on Coast Defence, based on the experience of the Engineers of the Southern Confederacy and Official Reports of officers of the U. S. Navy; by Von Scheliha, late Chief Engineer in the Confederate Army, *with many large plates* 22 8
Treatise on the Metallurgy of Iron, containing the History of Iron Manufacture, Methods of Assay, Analyses of Ores, Processes of Manufacture of Iron and Steel, &c.; by H. Bauerman. *Numerous Engravings* 9 0
Essays, Political and Miscellaneous; by Bernard Cracroft, M. A., 2 vols..... 12 0
Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions; collected, translated, and illustrated by J. Muir, D. C. L., 8vo 16 0
Mental and Moral Science: a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics; by Alexander Bain, M.A..... 7 8
History of the French Revolution, 1789 to 1795; by Heinrich Von Sybel, translated by W. C. Perry, 2 Volumes, Octavo..... 18 0
Handbook of Fictitious Names: being a Guide to Authors who have written under assumed names, and to Literary Forgers, Imposters, Plagiarists and Imitators; by Olphar Hamst 5 12
The Pupils of St. John the Divine; by author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"..... 3 0
On Vaccination: its value and alleged Dangers; by E. Ballard, M. D..... 9 0
Socrates and the Socratic Schools, translated from the German of Dr. E. Zeller; by O. J. Reichel, M.A. 6 8
The Corset and the Crinoline: a Book of Modes and Costumes from Remote Periods to the Present time, 54 engravings 5 12
Sound, and Atmospheric Vibrations, with the Mathematical Elements of Music; by Professor Airy..... 6 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000.
RESERVE FUND, £145,902 14s. 8d.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders a general Statement and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Corporation for the past year.

The net profits for the year, after deducting charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts for that period, amount to 106,335 4s. 6d., or 14 per cent. on the Bank's capital: of this sum £45,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, and £47,882 17s. 10d. appropriated to meet losses arising out of previous year's transactions, leaving a balance of £13,452 6s. 8d., which the Directors have placed as a special reserve against the remaining old accounts, which they consider it advisable to carry forward to the end of this year, when they expect to be able to make an accurate adjustment and full provision for them.

The paralysed state of Eastern trade and exchanges, following the crisis of 1866, continued much longer than could have been foreseen, resulting in diminished business and profits for the last half of the year, and causing, as shown above, a more unfavourable winding up of previous year's outstandings than had been anticipated. But the natural reaction from extreme depression has taken place, and the Bank is now reaping the benefit of this improvement with every prospect of its continuance, so that the Directors have good reason to look forward to an increasing, profitable, and safe business in the future.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are MR. E. J. GILMAN and Sir FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, K.C.B., who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommend them accordingly.

The shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.
GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
65, Old Broad Street, 27th May 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

GENERAL BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1867.

Dr. *Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up	750,000	0	7
Current and Fixed Deposits...	1,813,012	7	0
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public... ...	2,447,541	10	6
Reserve Fund...	145,902	14	8
Special Reserve	13,452	6	8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—Balance at 31st December, 1867, as undernoted	22,500	0	0
	£5,192,408	19	8
Cr. *Assets.*			
Coin and Bullion	973,776	18	5
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call ...	403,020	7	6
Government Securities	252,188	14	8
Landed and House Property at Head Office and Branches...	219,779	11	6
Bills Receivable, in hand and on Deposit Loans and other Debts, &c., due to the Corporation	3,343,643	7	7
	£5,192,408	19	8

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.
To Dividend for half-year ended 29th June, 1867	£22,500	0	0
To Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts (old accounts)...	47,882	17	10
To Amount transferred to Special Reserve	13,452	6	8
To Balance carried down	22,500	0	0
	£106,335	4	6
1868, January 1. To dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1867... ...	£22,500	0	0
Cr. By Net Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1867...	£106,335	4	6
	£106,335	4	6
1868, January 1. By Balance brought down	£22,500	0	0
Dr. RESERVE FUND. To Balance carried down	£145,902	14	8
Cr. By Balance on 31st December, 1866...	£145,902	14	8
1868, Jan. 1. By Balance brought down.	£145,902	14	8

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, } Directors.
D. LARNACH, }
D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.
GEO. E. BARNARD, Chief Accountant.

LONDON, 2nd *May* 1868.—We have examined the Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches of this Bank, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness according to such Statements and Books, to the 31st *December*, 1867. There are no doubtful debts arising out of the transactions of previous years, now in course of liquidation, the value of which cannot at present be estimated, and in respect of which provision will have to be made.
TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,
Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

LONDON, 2nd *May*, 1868.—We have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills Discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank and its Agencies against Loans, &c., and have found them to be correct. The bad and doubtful debts arising on the business of the year have been in our opinion fully provided for. For the remaining doubtful debts of previous years, now in course of partial realization, we recommend that the necessary provision be made at the close of the current year.
J. SMITH,
JAS. J. MACKENZIE, } Auditors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 12TH MARCH 1868.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1868.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at their Registered Office, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June next, for the following purposes :—
1st.—To receive a Statement of progress of the Liquidation.
2nd.—To consider propositions relative to the disposal of the remaining Assets of the Company.
3rd.—Such other business as the Liquidators may bring before the Meeting.
A Copy of the first will be supplied to every Shareholder on applying to the Office of the Company.
JOHN WESTLAKE,
SORABJEE TAMOOJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, No. 6 Rampart Row, 30th May 1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORA BAZAAR STREET, FORT.—On MONDAY the 15th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th February 1867, and on account and risk of Vukhutchund Rukhmeechund, the Mortgagor,—All that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, at Bora Bazaar Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 96, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 880, containing by admeasurement 824/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Vukhutchund Rukhmeechund, on or towards the west by the Bora Bazaar Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jewraz Baloo, on or towards the south by the house of Joshee Haya Dhurumsey. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.
The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch. — Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. — Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo. — Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. — Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. — Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq. — Rev. C. Gilder.
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Matagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, for may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1868.

ABOUT twelve months ago the Bank of Madras endeavoured to obtain the consent of Government to the establishment of an agency in this Presidency. The required consent was not obtained, and it is probable that the petitions and agitation made in Madras against the Bank of Bengal's agency are the result of disappointment and are also the pitiful evidences of jealousy and envy. As such they should be treated. Failing to obtain the consent of Government to open out in Bombay, the Bank of Madras established a branch at Colombo in Ceylon and have recently been opening other branches in Southern India with extraordinary precipitancy as feeders to the Ceylon business and in open rivalry to the Exchange Banks. Ceylon being a colony under the Crown is distinct from India in government, laws, and currency, and is virtually a foreign country to Madras. The establishment of a branch of any of the Presidency Banks abroad is contrary to the rules that were to be observed on the deposit of the Government Treasury Balances with these Banks as laid down in Sir C. Wood's Despatch, dated 15th September 1862, published in the East India (Bombay Bank's) Blue-Book. The example of the late Bank of Bombay will be altogether lost unless the Bank of Madras and the other Government Banks are carefully watched and the interests of the shareholders, as well as the public credit, are regarded. It is the special duty of the Government Directors and, failing them, the Government itself, to stop all reckless search for business and make the Banks restrict themselves to legitimate banking business within the confines of India. No measures can be too strong in checking anything rash, dangerous, or even risky in any business, that is being transacted, and the recent rapid openings and extensions of the Bank of Madras require scrutiny, and are fraught with alarm.

HITHERTO from a mistaken and, as we now begin to think, from an unmerited sense of delicacy, the trustees of the Cathedral have enjoyed a wholesale immunity from public criticism in the expectation that they would honourably fulfil the pledge they had voluntarily taken upon themselves of refunding the money abstracted from the school fund to ornament the Cathedral. There is one point which has never yet been referred to in public except momentarily by the reverend cause of all the scandal, and which we would not wish exactly to say is a piece of deception on the part of Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees but which looks singularly like it, and which they should set in a proper light at once before the community. On 14th April, in our columns, Mr. G. M. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Remington & Co., whom the public has already charged with being the ultimate recipients of the misapplied money, and his co-trustees, stated that all the circumstances attending the payment of the Cathedral debts with the money belonging to a public school had been brought to their knowledge previous to the application of any portion of the school fund in question to these Cathedral debts. As if the fact were not strongly enough put, they add that no facts were suppressed that could throw light upon the subject. This confession, taken by itself, was a most extraordinary disclosure. It amounted to this, that Mr. G. M. Stewart—whose firm we repeat was said to be at this time a creditor of the Cathedral—and his lay trustees, with their eyes open, lay their hands upon money held in trust for a public school; and, unknown to the public, without consulting the public, and without any warrant or authority from the public pay off debts due to Mr. G. M. Stewart's firm in an account with the Cathedral. Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees have no possible excuse; they do not state they knew what they were doing, but they state that no fact was suppressed; that nothing whatever was concealed that could throw light upon the subject. This, be it observed, was on 14th April. In less than a week, on 20th April, Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees publish a paragraph through our columns that "the lay trustees of the Cathedral, with the farther facts now before them" engage to refund the abstracted money with interest. Now this sounded marvellously strange. What were the "farther facts" that had been revealed during the week? Can any of our readers conjecture? We cannot. Mr. G. M. Stewart and the other gentlemen when they penned their paragraph of 14th April had Mr. Spring's published letter, detailing we presume all the facts, before them. Were there any "farther facts" communicated to Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees during these six days? The reverend cause of the scandal, in a paragraph which he published in our columns on 21st April, says there were not. He there states that "all the facts known to him were from the first placed before them,"—the trustees,—"and that nothing was suppressed or concealed which could serve to throw light upon the subject." What answer do Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees make to this flat contradiction? Not a word. They chose to sit under it and prefer to incur the suspicion of having practised a palpable deception upon the public. Mr. Spring's flat and uncompromising denial of their statement would have brought a counter-explanation from most men; certainly from the majority of men who felt their honour and truthfulness impugned. We profess we are unable to interpret the conduct of Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees by the rule which would guide any ordinary man who felt that his honour was touched; and we hold that the personal honour of Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees is involved in this matter on which we have been commenting. Were the subject one on which it would be impertinent of the public to ask questions, we would be the first to admire their philosophic reticence and indifference to public opinion in reference to the disappearance of the school fund. But the subject is one of great public importance to this generation and all others, and the public are driven by the extraordinary conduct of these gentlemen to defend their own rights and the rights of their children. It will become a question for those who have the right of appointing lay trustees to the Cathedral to consider whether gentlemen who thus brave a strong and united public opinion are persons to be longer entrusted with the charge of the Cathedral affairs; but it is impossible to release them from their responsibility so long as the abstracted money has not been replaced. It will be a public convenience at least, in the event of the much-complicated Cathedral business needing further public discussion to have gentlemen in the position of lay trustees whose sense of honour is not entrenched behind a sevenfold rhinoceros hide, and who will not treat the community with contempt.

UNDETERRED by the ludicrous character of proceedings at Madras, a portion of the shareholders here, in the New Bank of Bombay, seem bent on committing themselves to the same course by getting up a Bombay Memorial against the establishment here of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal, and the Memorial, such as it is, will be found in another part of our paper. It does not err so discreditably as the Madras Memorial in the use of reckless assertions it could not substantiate; but, in other respects, it is not likely to find greater favour in the eyes of the governing authorities or of a disinterested and discerning public. Its great grievance seems to be that the Bank of Bengal should have bought a building for two lacs in the Elphinstone Circle to conduct its business in. Well, we suppose the directors and shareholders of the Bengal Bank are the best judges as to this being a good investment or otherwise. The Bengal Bank is here for the purpose of carrying on its own business with Bombay, and no amount of foolish petitioning here or elsewhere will be able to send it away. But whether these unwise proceedings may not result in the Bengal Bank opening its Agency here for general business remains to be seen. In reference to some remarks of ours two days ago to the effect that many merchants here had expressed a wish to see the Bank of Bengal established as it would be good for the trade of the place, we are told by the *Times of India* that we ought "to have explained that the said public consists of, say, a dozen brokers and divers Marwarees, both of which classes find there account in the artificial competition of the Bank of Bengal, but it is not for those classes that the Government of India, and Secretary of State are to break faith with Bombay Bank shareholders." The *Times* has an advantage over us in telling us that the Marwarees are favourable to the Bank of Bengal, and we suppose it must be owing to their giving it the preference that the Marwarees appear to be "sour grapes" to the Bank of Bombay. The more's the pity, for the Bank that has most of the Marwarees' business is the Bank that will have most business and most influence in the inland exchange business of the country. But we were not thinking of these people at all. We referred to English merchants—and many of the ablest and most influential houses would be glad to see the Bengal Bank do general business, because they believe it would be for the benefit of the trade of the Presidency. The Government of India will not break faith with the Bombay Bank shareholders or any other shareholders, but the former class may rest assured they will have no exclusive monopoly, and it is certainly not a little ridiculous in the New Bank—after it has put into its Articles of Association, the proposal to establish branches in other parts of India—that it should "whine, put finger i'the eye and sob,' because the Bank of Bengal will not trust the New Bank of Bombay with its Agency here!

WE republish from the *Times of India* the following paragraph written in a style which fortunately for the credit of journalism one rarely meets with in journals having any pretensions to respectability :—

"AT IT AGAIN.—Seeing that blundering and misrepresentation generally characterise the efforts of our daily contemporary when attempting to criticise its neighbours, it was only to be expected that it should be utterly unable to distinguish between rational and superstitious beliefs as to providential interpositions in the affairs of the world. The *Gazette* cannot see any difference between the views incidentally expressed on this subject in our article of Tuesday—which strictly followed its title 'Sir Robert Napier's One Great Risk'—and the views implied, rather than expressed in the review of a certain Cathedral sermon which appeared in our paper of Wednesday. There is always a class of people of whom, as the proverb says, they cannot distinguish 'between a B. and bull's foot,' and as our contemporary in his two paras. on this subject elects to be classed with those people, we cannot help him, and certainly are not going again to travel over the separate arguments of the article and the review. For our own readers this is not needful, for we presume they take things in their proper context and sequence; those who did this would see nothing inconsistent between the

shares ¼ to ½ premium; East India 111 to 112; ditto L. shares 1½ to 2 premium; Great Indian Peninsula 109 to 110; ditto new 1½ to 1¾ premium; Great Southern of India 104 to 105; Indian Tramway, Limited, guaranteed 3 per cent., 55 to 65; Oude and Rohilkund 103 to 104; Scinde and Delhi 102 to 103. Banks—Agra A. shares 9½ to 10½; B. shares 7½ to 8½; Chartered of India, Australia and China 17½ to 18; Chartered Mercantile of India, London and China 28 to 29; Land Mortgage of India 3½ to 2½ dis.; Oriental 42 to 43. Miscellaneous—Bombay Gas 4¾ to 4¼, ditto new ¾ to ½ dis.; East India Irrigation and Canal 2 to 1 dis.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam 58 to 60; ditto new 1½ to 1¼ premium.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

ANOTHER General is dead, Sir Samuel Auchmuty died last week at Pau. He was a full General and Colonel of the 7th Fusiliers. By his demise several steps occur. Lieutenant General Sir John Scott, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, becomes a General; Major General Charles Stuart becomes a Lieutenant-General; Colonel Mark Wood, late of the Coldstream Guards, becomes a Major General; and Major Bunbury, 82nd Foot, becomes a Lieutenant Colonel; and Captain Lacy a Major in the army. Lieutenant General Charles Stuart a Major General or F. W. Hamilton, C. B., may may get the vacant Colonelcy. There are now to be appointed a Governor of Sandhurst, two Aides-de-Camp of the Queen, and two good service pensions have to be disposed of.

The Horse Guards have at length made a sort of *amende honourable* to Captain Rintoul. Without actually withdrawing the censure in so many words, without admitting, in writing, that they had no right to threaten that officer with a court-martial or expulsion from the army, they have written a letter to him notifying that he will be restored to full pay at the earliest suitable opportunity. The truth is the Horse Guards were misled by the under-hand manœuvres of Captain Rintoul's enemies.

Sir Patrick O'Brien having returned to the charge in the Coldstream business, Sir John Pakington has been obliged to make another revelation. The Irish baronet brought the case of Captain Dormar, who in 1855 was promoted to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant Colonel over the heads of fifteen non-qualified officers. Sir Patrick also referred, in support of his case, to the 44th clause of the Warrant of February 1866. In reply Sir John said that the Horse Guards had determined not to consider the case of Captain Dormar as a precedent. Sir John did not give an adequate reply to the citation of clause 44. The clause is as follows:

"In the Household Cavalry, Foot Guards, up to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel, purchase regiments of cavalry and infantry of the Line, and Colonial corps, or any other purchase corps, succession to a vacancy caused by an officer permitted to retire on the service by the sale of his commission *shall be given to the senior qualified officer of the next grade, who shall be prepared to purchase his promotion, and so on throughout the ranks below*, unless it shall appear expedient to our Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief *that the vacancy shall be otherwise filled. In such case an officer of the same rank may be brought in from half-pay, or a qualified officer of another rank may purchase in from some other regiment*," &c.

Sir John only quoted that section of the clause beginning "shall be given" and ending "otherwise filled." He did not quote the last sentence, beginning "in such case;" and for good reason —it overthrows his whole position. Par 165 of the Queen's Regulation is also hostile to Sir John.

Lord Eustace Cecil has prevailed on the Government to grant a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of military education in general, but especially into the training of candidates for commissions in the army, and into the state of the Woolwich and Sandhurst schools. Lord Eustace looks forward to an early modification of the purchase system, and thinks that special attention will be necessary to bring up the education of officers to the highest point of efficiency. What I desire to notice most is the following important statement of the munition of war:—

This was no new question. In 1860-61 the late Lord Herbert was desirous that all candidates for commissions in the guards, cavalry, or infantry of the line should pass through Sandhurst. He estimated that the number of candidates would be 500, and a vote of 15,000*l.* was actually included in the estimates for the necessary enlargement of the building. Next year the probable number was calculated at 400, and 12,000*l.* was included in the estimates, but the matter fell through in consequence, as he believed, of the opposition of our great universities. He regretted that objection, which he considered to have been perfectly mischievous. One serious objection to our system of military education was the age at which a cadet was allowed to enter Sandhurst. He had at ended a recent meeting with the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Military Education, and it was then determined that whereas at present the entering age was not less than 16 and the term three years, the entrance should in future be fixed at 15 years, and the term reduced to two years. At present young men were allowed to enter at 21 for the infantry, and at 23 for the cavalry, and they thus began their military career far too late. It had been determined, therefore, to alter the rule, but with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief he had postponed the change till after the inquiries of the commission which it had been resolved to issue at the instigation of the noble lord.

Sir John enjoys the reputation of being favourable to the spread of education generally, and I am not surprised that he should be anxious to see some improvement in the army.

I learn from an authentic source some interesting particulars about the behaviour of the troops in Abyssinia. Let me say at once, and I do so with great regret, the European soldiers have not shone in the business. I see you notice the conduct of the 45th, but the 33rd has won the worst reputation. They have left very painful impressions at head-quarters; and indeed were punished by being sent to the rear brigade. Probably I shall be contradicted when I say that. Probably I shall be contradicted when I say that with a few exceptions the European officers in high command were not conspicuous for a knowledge of duty. Indeed Sir Robert Napier frequently had to look after and place his own outposts. This is intolerable, and tells against our defective system of military education. A French, a Prussian, or an Austrian officer could be trusted to fulfil his duties, but as a rule the British officer seems defective. My authority, a most accomplished judge, and a Queen's officer who has never been in India, declared that the native troops, especially the Punjabees and Beloochees, were the best troops in Abyssinia, and that he should prefer them to work with as compared with the Europeans there. Of the Chiefs, Napier, Staveley, and Malcolm, were the best men. The troops will all probably get six months, batta.

Punch, usually just, if somewhat exaggerated, has committed a great mistake this week, publishing a picture representing the hunchback introducing Sir Robert Napier to the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, who, half turning round, utters disparaging remarks on the Abyssinian campaign and declares that it is all "bounce." The humourist of Fleet Street is utterly wrong, probably not for the first time. The truth is, and I speak by the card, that the Duke supported Sir Robert in the heartiest way, and backed him up, as strongly in Bombay as in London. I am no admirer of the Horse Guards or of our system of military administration, but in this special case the Duke has been wronged by the satirist, who, besides, has put Sir Robert in a false position. As the Commander-in-Chief was the first to suggest,—and he did it at once, as soon as he got the telegram from Magdala—that Sir Stafford Northcote, having taken the Queen's pleasure, should telegraph to Napier that he was made a G. C. B., I do not wonder that the *Punch's* cartoon should have hurt the feelings of H. R. H., who is very sensitive on the score of attacks in black and white. What honours in full will be bestowed upon Sir Robert, I do not know, as nothing has yet been determined on, but of course he will get very marked honour; and if he comes home at once the officials would be very glad to see him.

Although the motion of Mr. Trevelyan touching the purchase system has been postponed, it will not be abandoned. All the less so, because he has the greatest encouragement to go on in the known disposition of the War Minister to concede changes. Indeed it now seems not improbable that the Government will adopt the gist of Captain Vivian's proposals. These you know involve the abolition of the ranks of Major and Ensign, and the restriction of purchase to the rank of Captains. In that case the only occasions on which many would pass would be on entering the army, and on getting a company or troop. Many gallant old soldiers are in a state of panic at the idea of modifying the system one iota, but they forget that the public is determined to take some step in that direction. The Duke is favourable to the abolition of the useless ranks; he is hostile to extra regulation money; he is not unwilling to stop purchase at the rank of Captain; but he does not like the idea of diminishing the number of officers. If the present men stay in we shall certainly see a change.

The war cloud in Europe has for the present blown over; France and Russia have gone through the ceremony of "disarming," that is, sending home some 14,000 men each—every one of whom could be under arms again in a fortnight. The Prussians are satisfied that Napoleon does not mean to fight this year, unless anything unusual turns up. But neither power is likely to be off guard. Marshal Neil is pressing on his preparations with unfaltering vigour. He has even got his medicine chests and ambulance equipments on a war footing, and field altars were long ago supplied. The French fleet is in an alarmingly forward state, and the camps are now at work. Prussia is not less busy. Her works at Mayence and Coblentz are really stupendous, and there has been some talk of French objections to the further occupation of Mayence. M. de Moltke is now at Trèves, superintending the construction of an entrenched camp at the confluence of the Sarre and Moselle. The camp is a mere make-shift, and no doubt a fortress will take its place. Sarrebruch is also being fortified, and plans are in progress for connecting Trèves by railway with Sarrelouis and Mayence. Prussian officers are studying the French frontier departments. Apparently they are geological students, amateur photographers, antiquarians, *flaneurs*, students of history, botanists; in reality officers reconnoitring.

ABYSSINIA.

(From our Special Correspondent)

CAMP ATTALA, 8TH MAY.

WE still continue our march—or retreat—towards the coast. Since the date of my last we have passed through Lat, Mesheta, Ashangee, Mukhan, Buloga, to this place. The weather is anything but propitious, storms of rain, accompanied with thunder and lighting, being of daily or nightly occurrence. There has been no halt since the brigade left Maroa, though it was understood that the troops and animals would have a day's rest at Ashangee. There has been a great deal of rain at the last named station of late, and as the ground is damp and marshy it is considered to be unhealthy and likely to cause bowel-complaint and rheumatism. On the afternoon of the 5th instant the Commander-in-Chief had the steel gun battery and rocket brigade (the Naval Brigade) out for practice. There were only a few native chiefs and some dirty looking followers present, so far as Abyssinians were concerned. A considerable quantity of ammunition was expended. The steel gun battery fired several rounds of shot, shell, and shrapnel at different ranges into the Lake. The Naval Brigade then fired a large number of rockets, showing the rapidity with which these destructive missiles can be discharged. After this a party of men, about fifty in number, of H. M. 33rd Regiment, fired a few rounds from their Sniders, showing the formidable nature of these weapons, for although the party was but small they poured forth an incessant fire of bullets which fell into the water literally as thick as hailstones. As Sir Robert Napier had altered his intention to halt at Ashangee, it was determined to go on to Hai, a picturesque spot situated about midway in a forest between the Lake station and Mukhan. Accordingly, on the following morning the brigade continued its march across the plain in the direction of the hills. It was anything but pleasant at starting, the weather being wet and the atmosphere damp and chilly. This continued until we got well up into the pass, when the clouds cleared partially away and the sun at short intervals shone out once more. On arriving at the encamping ground the head quarter's tents were pitched in a pretty spot which might have been taken for a paddock in the Highlands of old Scotia, surrounded as it was by beautiful woodland scenery, sloping down from the mountain tops to the magnificent gorges below. The trees, too, were principally firs, and the gurgling sound of running waters added to the illusion. The remainder of the force was distributed around the Chief in separate parties located in pleasant spots. The Commissariat did not arrive on the ground till late in the day, and as no supplies of any consequence could be procured from the natives our horses and baggage animals had to be turned out to graze and forage for themselves as best they could. Until towards the close of the day everything was jolly enough, but the gathering clouds warned us that the night would be wet. As the sun set behind the hills vivid flashes of lightning illumined the dark clouds and distant thunder kept up a continuous roll, being echoed again and again from the recesses of the mountains. Until the forage could be served out the time was taken up in the distribution, amongst the officers, of a quantity of medical comforts, for which it was found impossible to supply further carriage. This, as you may readily imagine, was a great boon to those concerned, such luxuries as port-wine, brandy, chocolate, Liebig's extract of beef, &c., were not things likely to be despised by any one in the force, who had for so long a time been compelled to exist on articles of consumption of a far more humble description. This being over, a mixture of grain and biscuit was served out for the animals in very small doses. By this time a fearful storm had set in; the lightning accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder was incessant, and the rain poured down in a truly awful manner, which in a few minutes converted the soft soil into liquid mud, which ran through the floor of our tents in a continuous stream for hours without intermission. The poor beasts of horses and mules drew the pegs from the soddened ground on which they had been picketted and roamed about in search of grass to satisfy their empty stomachs. This state of things continued until an early hour on the following morning, when the leaden clouds began to break up as the dawn approached. About 6 o'clock we were all again on the march for Mukhan, which, though not many miles distant, took a long while to reach in consequence of the bad state of the road and the blocking up of the same by the baggage and doolies. Notwithstanding all difficulties the camp was eventually reached. Rain as usual visited us again, and the night was spent somewhat as all such nights are. The fearful delays caused by moving down in so large a body induced the Commander-in-Chief to break up the brigade into two columns, and in accordance with that arrangement the 3rd Light Bombay Cavalry and a wing of the Punjab Pioneers were sent on in front with orders to proceed direct to Attala without stopping at Buloga. I went on with this column on the following morning, the "rouse" being sounded at 2 o'clock, the advance guard starting at 3. The weather was again wet and dark, and it was a matter of considerable difficulty to get the baggage on the way. The head quarters brigade was ordered to march at 5 o'clock, but by some blundering a portion of them got off the ground before the baggage of the first party was clear of it. The road was in very bad order, being greasy in the extreme, which rendered it difficult for the animals to keep their feet. We had a steep hill to climb before reaching Buloga, but by dint of great labour and perseverance I managed to reach that delightful spot by about 9 o'clock. This place had evidently been visited by a heavy downpour of rain on the previous night, and was, when I entered it, a perfect quagmire. A good number of dead animals were lying about the camp, and among them I observed the colossal carcase of a dead elephant. I could only pick out one dry spot, which was in an elevated position and situated on the top of a rock. I led my horse up here, where I found a tent already pitched, which was occupied by an acquaintance of mine. By this gentleman I was invited to have breakfast and was but too glad to accept of this offer, as marching thus at early morn one has but very little opportunity of partaking of the morning meal before starting. While thus agreeably occupied I had the additional gratification and pleasure of seeing my baggage and servants pass by all right, they having succeeded in getting up the hill. In another hour I was in the saddle again and climbing once more a steep ascent, but as the greater portion of the baggage had gone on, the difficulty was not nearly so great as I had anticipated. Great havock had however been made among the mules and horses, their dead bodies being thickly strewn on the side of the road. Having reached the summit of the mountain at last I commenced the descent on the other side and had only proceeded a short distance when I observed an elephant lying a little way off the road in a hopeless condition, a gun carriage and and its gear with the poor brute's harness also lying contigious thereto. I then crossed over the valley, when the ascent of yet another mountain had to be made before the next encampment could be reached. All the way up this steep road, as on the hill I had just before crossed, the dead bodies of numerous horses and mules marked the track. When the top was at length reached Attala lay below, the road to which had been considerably improved since we went up to the front. I observed at once that a considerable encampment was already on the ground, and soon after ascertained that we had overtaken the Elephant Battery and a detachment of the 45th Foot. There was yet one consolation left, the head quarters brigade with all their "impedimenta" in the shape of baggage had been left a march in our rear. This was, indeed, a matter to be thankful for. I regret to be obliged again to chronicle the fact of several of our native followers having been waylaid by the Gallas and barbarously murdered by these scoundrels. The mutilated body of one poor fellow was found only a few days ago near Ashangee, his hands and feet cut off. Numerous cases of "loot" have also been reported. In some instances the miscreants have been fired into by our rear-guard, but they generally manage to escape without being injured. At this place the supplies come in but scantily, one of the most powerful Chiefs in this neighbourhood being constant in his exertions to prevent the people from bringing in either grain or grass to the Commissariat, notwithstanding the very high price which is paid for the same. When at the stores to-day I saw a dollar paid for about as much grain as would be sufficient to serve for one feed for a horse.

From intelligence we receive from below it appears that there has been very heavy rain in the Sooroo Pass, where it is reported that the road has been washed away in several places. I am informed that it has since been repaired and again swept away by the torrent; but as I am unable to obtain any very reliable information thereon I am not in a position to send you anything very "pucka" about the same. This is doubtless the true cause of our marching down in such haste, the Chief being most anxious to get the whole of the man embarked forthwith. All this tends to show how unreliable the information is which has been communicated officially and otherwise to the heads of departments here as to the time at which the rains set in.

CAMP ANTALO, 11TH MAY.

I arrived here about 9 o'clock this morning, having come on in advance of the column with the 3rd Light (Bombay) Cavalry, from Musjee. The Second Brigade, which left Delante Plain on the 21st April, arrived here two days ago. To-morrow morning the Head Quarter's Brigade, the Commander-in-Chief and Staff will be in; there will then be a tolerably strong force here. From this the troops will march down in smaller numbers in columns. There is an abundance of stores in camp, and we have once more come into the land, of what the men call "soft tack," that is bread. This is a great treat, and can only be appreciated by those who have been for some time deprived of this necessary of life. There is no news to be had here, all the gup being as to the arrangements for marching down. I was told just now that no mails had been received from Zoula for the last six days; this, if true, tends to revive evil report as to the condition of the Sooroo Pass, but it may not be so. Orders have been issued for a wing of the 33rd Foot, a detachment of 10th Bengal Cavalry, and a wing of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers to march to-morrow morning without halting for Senafe. I have therefore decided on going on with this column, as the best way of getting down towards the coast.

There has been a good deal of rain to the northward of this place, and some of the roads in the valleys have been washed away in consequence. The nullahs at Musjee show that the waters have been recently very high there, in some places fully nine feet above their present height. I am glad to say, that things look more favourable in this respect at the present time. We still have showers, but they are comparatively light. I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the way of transport: there are lots of camels in the lines here, and what is better, they appear to be in much better condition than they were a few months ago. Several hundred donkeys are also available for the transit of Commissariat stores. If the weather only keeps fine we shall all be down to Senafe again in a few days time from this. Every one is delighted at the prospect of getting out of the wretched country, and nearly all the officers are reckoning upon going home either upon sick certificate or duty, or in some other way. I sincerely hope that they will not be disappointed; many of them sadly require a change. Besides which, it will leave more room in the ships for those who return to India, which will be all the more comfortable for us, as after the fatigues the fellows have experienced here it will be jolly to have lots of cabin accommodationon on our way to Bombay; for every one bound for India, it is said, will have to go direct to your favoured city, and, as as they are all supposed to have lots of money it will be another good opportunity for the tradesmen of Bombay to get rid of any quantity of their exceedingly excellent goods at exceedingly fair rates. All the officials eastward bound expect to go to Poona; the capital of the Deccan may therefore also look out for a fair share of patronage, and the gay people there may likewise reckon on having an unusually gay season.

I must now close as I have to make arrangements for to-morrow's march.

CAMP DUNGOOLA, 15TH MAY.

The weather has become fine and dry once more and we are all grumbling at the heat and dust. The wind sets in about midday from the eastward and this continues till sundown, during which time the annoyance is intolerable. We are however getting down very well, and the horses and baggage animals get a good belly-full of forage daily, gram, barley, compressed forage, and grass being issued in liberal quantities.

The following extracts from General Orders, published at Head Quarters, have just reached us. Both officers and men are delighted with the tone expressed in the telegraphic message from Old England, and hope that it will be the harbinger of the happy announcement to follow that twelve months' batta in addition to a medal and clasp will be given to all hands:—

"CAMP ANTALO, 12TH MAY.

"The Commander-in-Chief has the highest satisfaction in conveying to the army of Abyssinia the following message received this day by telegraph.

"Sir Robert Napier most heartily congratulates all under his command on this flattering recognition of their services by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:

"'The Queen sends her hearty congratulations and thanks to Sir Robert Napier and his gallant forces on their brilliant success.'"

"CAMP ANTALO, 13TH MAY 1868.

"The Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the troops under his command the following messages, received by telegraph from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

"'FROM THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE:—

"'We all rejoice in your great success and in that of your gallant and enduring army.'"

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

"'I congratulate your Excellency with all my heart. You have taught us once more what is meant by an army that can go anywhere and do anything. From first to last all has been done well.'"

(From another Correspondent.)

ANTALO, 12TH MAY.

The force is rapidly nearing the coast. On arrival at this place smaller columns were formed, which will tend much to the comfort of the troops. A column leaves each day—the final departure being on the 15th. Sir Robert Napier and Head Quarters, accompanied by the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 4th King's Own and the Beloochees. Senafe is to be reached in ten marches without a halt, unless circumstances should force it. The clerk of the weather has been cruelly unpropitious for a long time. It is to be hoped he will be more considerate for the remaining portion of the march. Officers have been sent on from each corps and their transports, and by the 15th of June, at latest not a man will remain in the country, and not a regret will be left behind. Never did men more thoroughly require rest and good quarters, and few have better earned every consideration. Let us hope they will receive it!

(From another Correspondent.)

ZOOLLA, 18TH MAY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Antalo on the 13th, and will, if not impeded by the rains, march down without halting. We expect he will arrive at Zoolla on the 26th. It is Sir Robert's intention to have everything cleared out by the 15th June. No one will be the least sorry to bid farewell to this country. The embarkation of the troops is proceeding fast. As they arrive at Koomaylee they are brought to the bunder, a distance of 13 miles by rail, and at once embark, much to the disgust of the traders in the bazaar, who expected to reap a rich harvest on the return of the army. I hear that many store-ships have been turned back from Aden to Bombay. There are a number in Annesley Bay that might be sent off at once. They have been here for months and not even opened the hatches. Still they are retained. Animals are still arriving from Suez. Why they are brought, nobody appears to know. It would seem to be a useless expense taking up tonnage to bring them here, in all probability to be sold for next to nothing, or left in the country. I cannot find out what is intended to be done with the Transport Train. The better class of animals are to be sent to Bombay, and will most probably be handed over to the Commissariat, though it is rumoured that a distinct Train is to be kept up in Bombay. If such is the case, the direction of it will be under the Quarter Master General. It is a recognised fact that the Train in Abyssinia has been a complete failure, and that it would hardly do to have the same staff at the head of it in India. The officers with the Train, as a rule, are all quite inexperienced, many Ensigns of a few years' service, and few conversant with Hindoostani, so that it is quite impossible for them to take charge of a number of natives. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will be able to discriminate between those who have done the greater part of the work, in fact kept the corps together, and those who have had the sweets only, *i. e.* staff pay. As an instance, a Captain joined in Bombay last December had charge of a few animals and remained in Bombay during the season, out of which time he was near one month on the sick list, had a pleasant voyage to Zoolla, did nothing for about two weeks, till he had to take command of his division at Koomaylee, the climate, of which, after a few days, proved too much for him, and he goes on board the hospital ship, where he has been near a month, and a Lieutenant has had the whole of the Captain's responsibility on his shoulders for near three months and does not get one piece extra for it. There are many cases that could be given to illustrate the causes of the break down of the Train. It is said that the Highland Train under Captain Hay, is perfection itself, but then he had "the pick of the officers of the whole Train." I have heard it remarked that an officer who was not allowed to come out as "attached" to a Native Infantry Regiment, was subsequently sent to join the Train. With such material, how is it to be wondered that the whole thing was a failure? It is suprising to all that the Director has been able to jog through it so well as he has done, more especially with such an antagonist as the Commissariat. A general court-martial is about to assemble for the trial of a man of the Transport Train belonging to the 3rd Dragoons for shooting a native somewhere near Sooroo. It appears that the man was in charge of a convoy of stores and the Shohoes came down from the hills to rob the convoy. Four were taken prisoners, when the Inspector rode up and shot one. He says it was accidental, but it had a salutary effect on the natives, as no convoy has been robbed in the pass since, and it is a pity the poor fellow is to be tried. The Shohoes have got very daring of late. They see nothing has been done to them hitherto. Many Indians are waylaid and robbed, and in some instances Europeans, when alone. Dr. Riddle, at Senafe the other day, was out shooting, when he was set on by a number of Shohoes, who took away everything he possessed, even his shirt, so that he had to return to camp quite naked. These people require to be taught a lesson. If the Assistant Political Officer at Zoolla was a man of experience he might be able to find out means of putting a stop to these marauding bodies prowling about; but what can be expected from an officer of seven years' service, when put in such an important appointment?

Six steamers arrived in harbour yesterday. I am sorry to say the remains of Captain Miller, who was drowned during the storm on the evening of the 8th, have not yet been found.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

WE are enabled to publish the following important papers drawn up for submission to the House of Commons, which had called for an estimate of the expenditure for the Abyssinian Expedition:—

India Office, S. W., 3rd April 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, No 4358/68, forwarding, for any observations which Sir Stafford Northcote might wish to make thereon, copy of a Letter and Estimate by Mr. Turner, respecting the probable charges of the Abyssinian Expedition.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the information available here for the preparation of an Estimate of the Expenditure on account of this Expedition is very insufficient, although repeated applications have been made to the Government of Bombay on the subject.

An Estimate has, however, been prepared in this office, which must be regarded as approximate only, from which it appears that the charges in India and England, to the end of May 1868, will probably amount to about 5,000,000*l.* A copy of this Estimate is forwarded herewith.

That sum is considerably in excess of the amount shown in Mr. Turner's Estimate to the end of April 1868, after allowing for the additional month's Expenditure; but it is stated by Mr. Turner that his Estimate has been framed on incomplete data, and that he has "preferred to give totals which will doubtless prove to be considerably under the actuals, when brought to account, than otherwise."

The list of ships which accompanied your letter is returned.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CLINTON.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

	To be Disbursed by	
	Imperial Govt.	Indian Govt.
Estimate of October 1867:	£.	£.
Charge to end of December 18 7;	650,000	..
Ships (Admiralty) Coals and Provisions..		
Mules (W. O.) Feeding Stable Gear, Servants, &c.	200,000	..
India Store Department Charges, including Shipping	..	150,000
In India:		
Purchase of Pack Animals	..	450,000
Feeding, Attendants, and Fittings (30,000) to end of November 1867	..	80,000
Transport, 40,000 Tons, to end of December ..	..	300,000
Sundries Commissariat, Forage, and all Extra Charges to Embarkation ..	..	80 000
	£. 850,000	1,150,000
Estimate of March 1868:		
Mules, Stores, &c (W. O.) to 31st March 1868	189,000	...
Coals, &c. Admiralty) in addition to October Estimate, payable after Mar. 1868.	..	22,000
Per Month.		
In India, from 1st January 1868: £.		
Pay of Troops .. .. .. —		
Transport 400,000		
Provisions, Troops and Followers. 28,000		
Provisions, Baggage Animals .. 20,000		
Foreign Service Allowances .. 10,000		
Coals 23,250		
Miscellaneous 35,000		
Per Month..£. 589,250		
Vide General Jamesom's Estimate, annexed, For Five Months to end of May, say ..	..	3,000,000
In England: India Store Department, additional to 30th June, say	..	140,000
£.	1,039,000	4,312,000
		1,039,000
		£. 5,351,000

18th March 1868.

The Preliminary Estimate made on the 1st October amounted to 2,000,000*l.*; this, I think, may fairly stand, as far as can now be ascertained, as a near approximation to the expenditure up to the 31st December 1867.

From the 1st January 1868, the monthly expense was calculated at 370,000*l.*, as follows:—

Pay of troops	£50,000
Commissariat, at least	60,000
Rations and allowances for foreign service to soldiers and followers	10,000
Transport	150,000
Coals	25,000
Forage for cattle	50,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
	£.370,000

This, excluding the pay of troops, would leave 320,000*l.* per mensem to be paid by the Imperial Government.

It is found that many of these items, sea-transport especially, were very greatly under-estimated. The transport alone is now shown to be very nearly 400,000*l.* a month. This, however, might be very largely reduced by the discharge of vessels amounting in number to 53 sailing ships, aggregating 28,773 tons, and which have been engaged in carrying elephants, camels, mules, ponies, and bullocks, as well as bulky Commissariat stores, such as grain, rations, pressed hay, bran, straw, &c. At the termination of the expedition there will be many stores, the removal of which by sea would cost much more than their worth. The provisions, grain, and hay will perhaps be consumed; but, if not, it appears to me that, with the exception of the grain and provisions, it would be economical to abandon, or, if possible, dispose of what may be left. This remark applies to the baggage animals, with the exception, perhaps, of elephants, for their transport to India would far exceed their value, and transports with the view of eventually carrying them back to India.

The number of baggage animals that have been procured for service in Abyssinia is, by the latest returns—

45 Elephants.
8,000 Camels.
16,950 Mules.
5,000 Bullocks.

The feeding of these animals, with the pay of their attendants, will cost on an average, at the very least, 30 rupees each per mensem, which is a low estimate, considering the expense of forage and grain sent to Abyssinia.

Thus we have 29,995 by 30 equal 899,850 rupees, or, in round numbers, 90,000*l.*

The force at present consists of—

Europeans, fighting men.....3,213
Natives ditto 7,711

and we may add at least 1,500 Natives proceeding to join; this gives a total of 3,213 Europeans and 9,211 Natives, or, together, 12,424 of all ranks. Estimating followers on the new reduced scale of one per man, it will double the above numerical amount; and estimating the rations of an European at 20 rupees per month, and of a Native at 10 Rupees, we have a total of—

3,213	by 20	equal	Rs. 64,260
9,211	„ 10	„	92,110
12,424	„ 10	„	124,240
			Rs. 280,610

say, £28,000.

COALS.

Supposing five transports to be daily under steam in conveying troops, carrying mails, &c., it would give an average expenditure of 25 tons of coal for each transport.

5 by 25 = 125 tons per diem, or per mensem, 3,750 tons, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton	£	13,125
The coals required for condensing water, 27,000 gallons per diem, at Zoulla, cannot be less than the above, although I have no means of ascertaining accurately		13,125
	£.	26,250
The estimate of monthly expenditure might stand thus:—		
Pay of Troops		Excluded.
Sea Transport		400,000
Provisions for Troops and Followers, as above shown		28,000
Provisions of Baggage Animals ..		20,000
Foreign service and staff, and allowance to the Officers and Troops		10,000
Coals		26,250
Miscellaneous, about		35,000
	£.	519,250
Thus we have—		
Preliminary Estimate for	£.	2,000,000
Five Months, 1st January to 31st May ..	£.	2,946,250

Provided the Expedition terminates on the 31st May, it would not be safe to ask for less than three millions, and there are charges which cannot at present be estimated, such for instance as the railways, telegraphs, &c. If continued beyond the 31st May next, it would be safe to estimate a further charge of 600,000*l.* for every month beyond that date.

(Signed) G. J. JAMESON, Major General,
12th March 1868. Auditor.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

THE prospectus of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company has been issued. The object for which the Company has been formed is to lay a deep sea Cable between Malta and Alexandria, which will be worked in connection with a special land line to be constructed from Susa to Sicily.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a pacific speech at Orleans.

The Paris *Constitutionel* publishes a leading article on the new Army Bill. The semi-official journal defends the army estimates and declares that the effective force under the new regulations is below that of the North German Confederation.

The *Moniteur* reprints the above article.

The *Moniteur* asserts that the speech delivered by the Emperor Napoleon at Orleans is a new pledge of the conciliatory policy of the French Government.

The *Times* states that an important financial transaction consisting of an advance made by Messrs. Oppenheim Neven and Co., to the Egyptian Government, has just been concluded.

The Customs Parliament (Zollverein) has rejected the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which advocates the extension of Federal institutions to the South of Germany.

Advices received from Constantinople announce the inauguration of the New Council of State by the Sultan in person. His Imperial Majesty delivered a speech confirming the reforms already announced in reference to the equality of his subjects.

NEW YORK, MAY 13TH.

Advices received here from Washington announce that the Bill for the readmission of the Southern State of Arkansas into the Union has passed both Houses of the United States Congress.

The final vote in the United States Senate concerning the impeachment trial has been postponed till Saturday next.

WASHINGTON, 26TH MAY.

President Johnson has been acquitted on the second and third articles of impeachment, and the Court failing to obtain a majority of two-thirds has adjourned indefinitely.

LONDON 26th May AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester Market is very dull

1 lbs. Shirtings Bombay qualities 9*s.* 1*s.*
8¼ do. do. do. do. 10*s.* 10.½*d.*
40*s* Mule Twist do, do. 1 2 ½*d.*

The ship *Pride of Paris* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The race for the Derby Stakes has been won by "Blue Gown."

Government have postponed the proposed vote of thanks to the Army in Abyssinia until after Whitsuntide, in consequence of the absence of Sir Robert Napier's despatches.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dholler, 9½d. (? 9¼d.)

The sum of £445,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The ship *Caroline Coventry* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending the 28th May show the following results:

Reserve of Notes	...	£11,250,000
Bills Discounted	...	„ 19,250,000
Cash	...	„ 21,250,000

RESIGNATION OF MR. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, 28TH MAY.

Secretary Stanton has resigned, and General Thomas has been appointed his successor *ad interim*.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, NOON.

The Committee on military reserve funds has issued its report, and recommends that they be wound up, that the funds and payments be hereafter voted by Parliament, and that the present balance and future receipts be paid into the Exchequer.

The Scotch redistribution clauses have been adopted according to the Government plan on the principle of a reprsentation of minorities.

A reaffirmed report that the English Government was negotiating for pacific declarations by the Continental Governments has been contradicted.

The homeward Bombay Mail of the 12th instant reached Suez to-day.

BOMBAY.

A MUSSULMAN named Jaikur was found dead near the New Market on Friday evening last. On a report being made to the Coroner, a warrant was issued for the disposal of the body.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported on Saturday that the cable was right to Fao, that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, that the Egyptian line was right, and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

THE left wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which is to embark on board the *corona* for England, will arrive from Poona to-day. Staff Surgeon N. MacMaster, M. D., has been appointed to the medical charge.

ANOTHER thunder, storm similar to that of Wednesday last, broke over Poona yesterday (Friday) afternoon, about 3-30 P.M., accompanied by deluges of rain. It came from a north easterly direction. The fall of rain must have been very great, as indeed it was. On Wednesday, we hear that it rained for six hours at Singhur.—*Poona Observer.*

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bushire*, which arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on the 24th instant, brought with her forty-five lacs of rupees, principally for the Bank of Bengal agency here and the Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE families and a portion of H. M.'s 45th Regiment arrived on Saturday morning by train for Bey pore and have taken up their quarters in Fort Saint George. The regiment is expected by the next mail steamer and will garrison the Fort.—*Madras Athenæum, May 25.*

ON Saturday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat was held in the offices of the Bank to receive the liquidators' report and adopt measures for the speedy winding up of the Bank, when the report of the liquidators was adopted. Pressure on our space compels us to keep over the report of the proceedings till to-morrow.

YESTERDAY H. M.'s troop ship "Jumna" left the harbour here for a trial trip in order to test her engines after thorough repairs had been effected on these by European engineers who came out with the "Jumna" on her last voyage from Suez. Should the trial prove satisfactory, it is understood that the "Jumna" will be immediately despatched to Annesley Bay for the transport thence of part of the Abyssinian army.

WE learn that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the course of this week for the purpose of adopting a humble address to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressive of their sympathy and loyalty on the occasion of the providential escape of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from the dastardly attempt made on his life in Australia.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire broke out in an extensive warehouse in Parsee Bazaar Street, but fortunately it was at once observed and fire engines were at the spot immediately, so that the flames were confined to a corner, and only a few rupees of damage was sustained.

A EUROPEAN woman, by name Alice Motts, was placed before Mr

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERPOSITIONS OF PROVIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Do allow me to approach you on a serious and momentous question just raised to my mind. I have read the late remarks, both from the press and the pulpit, with regard to special interpositions of Divine Providence as manifested, or not manifested, in the surrender of the Abyssinian captives and the failure of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh—though I must say I do not profess to see the consistency of the several sayings thereon by the *Times of India*. I am pretty much interested, too, *in re* the Fort School Fund Scandal; and as I have taken both these subjects into my serious consideration and had another fact forced upon my view, I find a wide field for serious inquiry alike on the part of the *Times of India*, the Cathedral trustees, and the Rev. Mr. Spring. The new fact to which I refer is naught else than that the Cathedral clock is this morning *entirely stopped*, and though at other times I might think this circumstance as of little moment, still it strikes me that in these days of "Divine interposition" it really is a subject for minute consideration. I do not know whether the Editor of the *Times of India* had this in view either mentally or by ocular demonstration from his office window when he wrote these words:—

> If a human clock-maker were to claim credit for a clock the pendulum of which he had to be perpetually jogging to prevent its coming to a standstill, what laughter would reward his pains?

Nor am I aware whether, in the stoppage of clock-hands, the Rev. Mr. Spring will see the interposing of the "finger of Providence" for repayment of the misappropriated fund; but this I do know—that I hope you will continue the interposition of your pen, and point the finger of scorn at the trustees till these gentlemen refund the money,—that I hope Providence will be left to please itself, and that mankind, meantime, will help themselves and set a "human clock-maker" to the Cathedral clock—and that the redress alike of the fund scandal and the clock stoppage will highly delight—Yours,

A NON-INTERPOSITIONIST.

Bombay, 30th May.

THE B. B. AND C. I. LEVEL CROSSING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The railway gate near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station is a perfect nuisance to the people living in this vicinity.

The station master, or whoever is in charge of this station, has no regulation whatever. You will see an engine sometimes not more than three yards from the gate, which is left open for the public to pass; but on other occasions you will see a train far beyond the station, perhaps taking water, and the gate closed. If it was only once in the way it would not matter, but every time I have had to pass this gate, it has been shut, as usual, and not for five minutes or so, but for hours sometimes; and by the time it is opened again, there is a great crowd collected on both sides, consisting of men, women, children, carriages, bullock-carts, &c., which have hardly time to pass through, when the bright sepoys in charge are ready to close the gates again. I have often seen children, and even men, knocked down in the crowd, who could hardly get up again. The other day the carriage in which I was was nearly run over by a ballast train. After waiting no less than three quarters of an hour this precious gate was opened, but before my gharry had passed through a train was coming in full speed, which put me in danger of being run over, and, to crown all, I was nearly locked in by the gate-keepers, who were in a mighty great hurry *then* to close the doors; but, however, (thanks to Providence) I got out safe. Besides this there are many other cases in which this gate is a nuisance. I observed a letter in your paper of the 22nd inst., signed "B.G.," which gives an account of the cotton bales at the Grant Buildings. "B. G." thinks *that* a great nuisance, (which I have no doubt it is), but I would be much obliged to him if he would one day take a ride to this side of the island, he would know *then* what a nuisance is. I trust the station master will take notice of this and make some sort of regulations, and have the gates closed when a train is actually coming and not when it is about to come. FACT.

Falkland Road, 28th May.

THE PARSEE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Curiosity took me yesterday evening to witness the performance of Shakspeare's play of "The two Gentlemen of Verona." I am a stranger in these parts, and as we never see any thing of the kind in Bengal, I very naturally expected a treat.

The entire performance was grand in the extreme, and it only needed Mr. Dundreary (with his eye-glass) as a spectator, because if that gentleman could only arrive fresh from London, with the recollection of Phelps and Charles Kean in his mind, he would be able to appreciate this sort of thing I'm sure.

Proteus (pronounced Protuice, like lime juice, and these Parsee gentlemen, with their superior knowledge of things in general, must surely know what is the correct "dustoor" in Italian) and *Valentine*, were the two heroes. *Silvia* and *Julia* were the heroines.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with Veronese costume to be able to say whether the dresses were the genuine toggery, but in this I again give way to the superior acquirements of my Aryan brethren and take it for granted it was all strictly legitimate. One fact I have ascertained, which is "not generally known," and that is, that crinoline *was* worn by the ladies of Verona in the days represented in this play. *Silvia* appeared in a dress that was stuck out by its aid, indeed so much so at times, that I could see some mysterious arrangement of apparel underneath.

The small clothes of the "gents" might have been fuller with advantage, and I could not help noticing the general deficiency of calf in the males and bust in the females (heroes and heroines), trifles that need amending in future—padding will do it, and cotton is just the article.

The assassins (or outlaws, as they should be called) looked fully as ferocious as these desperadoes should, and their portion of the performance was rich in the extreme.

On the whole the acting was very fair considering. I forget which was *Protuice* and which was *Valentine*, so can speak of them separately, but it was a "toss up" between the two. The *Duke* was very able handed, and the others did their best, which is saying a great deal. But on the whole the ladies' parts were best—and some portions of the play in which they appeared are very effecting, especially to three or four British mariners who were seated in the stalls—and the general crowd appeared to appreciate it highly. There were sundry old gentlemen with enormous red turbans (they'd do for three or four puggrees in Bengal) who seemed to take all the hits, and there were some broad ones in the farce at their full value.

The applause was loud and long at the conclusion of the parts of each "gent" or lady. The audience in the gallery, as usual, did the most of the applauding, and their boots took an active part in it.

There was an interval of fifteen minutes between the comedy and the farce, and I cleared out during the period to get a "cooler"—for there's no punkah in the Theatre here—and I amused myself by watching the imbibing of certain drinks by some jovial Parsees, who called for soda and the other "fixins" with the ease of so many Cremorne swells. There were sundry bottles of these "drinks" paraded on a counter brilliantly lighted with lamps. I did not taste these liquors, so cannot say what they were like, but there was a pink mixture like hair oil, and a green mixture like stale green peas, and a dirty looking mixture of no particular colour at all. Ice was in great demand, and pegs of the hair oil mixture, &c., disappeared fast. However, I soon had to tear myself away from the scene of festivity, and carry in to see the "Farce." It was not what I called a "screaming" piece—not by any means but it afforded ample amusement to the British mariners aforesaid, and the red turbaned fry chuckled now and then whenever they could catch the drift.

On the whole I did experience the treat anticipated, and my wish gratified I am content for some time to come. VERITAS.

Bombay, 30th May.

AGA KHAN'S TAX ON FEMALES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

I beg to bring to the notice of the public, through your valuable journal, an endeavour of money on a curious pretext.

It is said that H. H. Aga Khan told the ...e (wife of the Mookhi) to levy a tax of ... in his name and five pice in his son's ...ery middle-class Khoja woman and to ... the richest sort five times the sum ...

It is stood that Aga Khan gave instruc... Mookhianee while he was in Bombay, ...hianee was told to execute his order ... Accordingly the Mookhianee and ... women tried to accumulate the ...

...ceived respectfully and were paid ...ew women. At this partial suc... (or shall I say collectoresses) ...ate the project with redoubled ... are many amongst the follow... who would pay him homage and ...n, but would not sufferer meekly ...o pay something in the shape ...dy commissioners or collecto... resses, by whichsoever name we may call them' were coolly answered—"that they would pay the tax if they should think it right in the presence of H. H. Aga Khan." Upon this a congregation of Khojas was called by their leaders to inquire into the matter. After going into the matter they thought it prudent to set aside the tax.

It was set aside, not because it was unlawful or unauthorized, but fearing it might tend to disobedience and thereby cause separation, also because they fear that some might join the reformers.

I doubt not the project would not have failed if it had been tried in the presence of Aga Khan. Poor people are subjected to some taxes by Sir Joseph Arnould's judgment to Aga Khan; moreover, some of these poor sufferers think themselves bound to pay whatever tax may be levied by Aga Khan. The public may form an idea how poor Khojas suffer, by the following fact:—

There is a cook-maid who gets five and half rupees per month, besides food. She paid willingly to the collectoresses "Aga Khan's Tax on Females," *i. e.*, one rupee and five pice. She pays a tax of Dasoond, *i. e.*, tenth part of the income; which will be about nine annas. Thus after inhaling smoke for a month, she got the clear saving of three rupees, thirteen annas, and nine pies. ONE CONCERNED.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the English shareholders of the late Bank of Bombay was held on May 6, in Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s rooms, 55, Parliament-street London, Mr. LeMesurier in the chair, "for the purpose of taking into consideration an important letter received by the committee of English shareholders from the Secretary of State for India with reference to the commission appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the circumstances which led to and which attended the recent catastrophe of the old Bank of Bombay."

The Chairman, after congratulating the shareholders upon their having met under more favourable and cheering circumstances than those which attended their last meeting nine months ago, said he should have much pleasure in relating what had been done to promote their interests since last time. On March 2 they presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, and on the 13th of the same month they received a reply, which was a very curt, if not a very uncourteous one, its purport being that Sir Stafford Northcote declined to act in the manner suggested by them, as he did not consider he would be justified in making good their losses by money out of the Indian revenue. They immediately wrote a reply to that communication, andon April 30 the Secretary of State for India sent, them the following letter:—

India Office, April 30.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that he has considered it necessary to institute a full and searching inquiry into the circumstances which led to and which attended the recent catastrophe of the Old Bank of Bombay. The inquiry will be intrusted to a commission, of which Sir Charles Jackson, late a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay and Calcutta, will be the president, and Sir Charles will proceed to Bombay by the mail of the 8th of May. As in the memorial from certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay forwarded by you to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd ult., serious charges of corruption were made against the Government directors of the bank, I am directed to request that you will inform the shareholders of the appointment of this commission, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider necessary for substantiating the charges above referred to.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. S. P. Low. JAMES MELVILL.

This letter was most unjust in throwing the onus of proofs upon the shareholders, and asking them to enter into a contest with the Government of India upon insufficient information, which was not only on the spot and in possession of the fullest information, but had the whole of the taxes of India at back to pay expenses. What was stated in the memorial was only that which was notorious in India, namely, that the Government directors were known to be largely engaged in share speculations, and to have influenced and authorized advances to persons for the purpose of speculating in shares; and the shareholders claimed that the Government directors having been the cause, of the failure of the bank, they had an equitable claim upon Government for a repayment. Upon the books of the bank there were 145 insolvent debtors, to whom advances had been made amounting in the aggregate to nearly the whole of the subscribed capital of the bank, and from these no return could be expected. The memorial forwarded to the Government only recapitulated statements and facts published in the blue-bo Iu that it was stated that seventy-two lakhs of rupees were advanced without any security what ever. The Secretary of State for India passed by the prayer of their memorial—namely, that their money should be returned to them. They asked the Government as their trustees to give an account of the 2,000,000*l.* they had deposited with them, and they hoped to find from the commission which was about to sit in Bombay the consideration which had been hitherto denied them. It was also exceedingly satisfactory to find that Parliament had taken the matter up. The manner in which they had been treated had aroused indignation, and they might be sure that justice would be done them. They had prepared an answer to the request contained in the letter of the Secretary of State for India, and told the Government in substance that their own blue-book and the opinions of the Governor General, the Governor of Bombay, and the Secretary of State for India, would prove the charges in question, and that they asked for their money with 5 per cent. interest since the bank declared a dividend.

Capt. Graham proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Lieut. General Sir Charles van Straubenzee, and unanimously agreed to:—

That this meeting, whilst regretting that the Secretary of State for India in Council, after in the first instance repudiating all liabilities, has now given the shareholders so little time to substantiate the statements made in their memorial, feels confident that it is unnecessary to take any further active steps to do so, as the Blueibook published subsequent to the presentation of the memorial not only confirms the same in every particular, but proves beyond doubt that the failure of the bank was caused by the misconduct of the directors, and that the Government directors could have prevented the same had they honestly discharged the duties imposed upon them by the trust which the Bombay Government had undertaken. That this meeting, therefore, cordially approves of all the steps taken by the English committee, and of the answer which they have prepared to the letter of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th ult. That this meeting requests the committee still to continue to act generally for the shareholders, and pledges itself to provide the funds required to defray all necessary expenses, and urges upon all shareholders who have not hitherto subscribed to do so forthwith. That this meeting desires to record its grateful thanks to Mr. Nicol, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and Sir H. Rawlinson, M.P., and the other M.P.'s and gentlemen who have interested themselves on behalf of the unfortunate shareholders, and trust that they will kindly continue to offer their advice and assistance.

After some conversation with respect to the necessary expenses, the meeting terminated with cordial votes of thanks to the chairman and honorary secretary.

NOTICES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and B B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants [illegible] and letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARKE, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	—	at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
4 do.	,,	at 1s. 11⅛ d. ,,
3 do.	,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
2 do.	,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
1 do.	,,	at 1s. 11 7/8d. ,,
On demand	,,	at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	,,	at 1s. 11 15/16d. ,,
Circular Notes	,,	1s. 11d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
3 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅝ ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/4 ,,
2	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
1	do.	1/11 ,,
On demand		1/11 7/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 5
Do.	12	do. 6

REMITTANCES.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 9 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 20th May 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee
,,	4	do.	1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,,	3	do.	1s. 11 5/16d ,,
,,	2	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
On demand			1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On Scotland		do.	,,
On Ireland		do.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	,,	,,	6 per cent.
6	,,	,,	4 ,,
3	do.	,,	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

t Bombay, 25th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at sight, in the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
4	do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3	do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11d. ,,
2	do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1	do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 10¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		,, ,,	at 1s. 10¾d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 3'th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under English Companies Act of* 1862, 23rd *March* 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100.
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Gowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 33, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Governor.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street,
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6	,,	5 ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's rules of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21s

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Chock Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE.

23 Apollo Street.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c. !! &c. !!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—
COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
MCUABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Ilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

* DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Pierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, 7 octaves, Patent Repeater Action, raised Top, Fretwork, metal Pin Block, Brass bound, Green Braize and cover by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with a packing case and spare stringe, tuning Forks Scale and tuning Key. Cost £120 to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentlemen.

A nearly New English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springe, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasees on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggys, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 25th May, 1868.

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